

"Chiefly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands."—Bacon.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909

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Weather for Friday.
Fair.

The Metals.

Silver, 50¢ per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12½¢ per pound.
Lead, 4½¢ per 100 pounds.

TARIFF BILL PATCHED UP IN SHORT ORDER

Ultimatum Sent by President Taft to the Conference Proved Effective.

HIDES WILL BE FREE BUT TALLOW IS TAXED

ACCORDING TO EXPERTS, MEASURE IS AN INCREASE OVER THE DINGLEY BILL.

Washington, July 29.—The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is completed. An agreement on all disputed points was reached this afternoon, and at 4:30 p. m. the report was made to the conference. The bill will go to the house tomorrow and be voted on by that body Saturday. The senate will begin consideration at 10 a. m. Monday. The senate session may adjourn all of next week.

Hailed by the mandate of President Taft, the tariff conference were compelled to turn back and revise their rates on hides and tallow. Hides will be free, and the rates on shoes and other leather products reduced.

Thought They Had It Fixed.

When the conference fixed lumber and hides rates yesterday by shading slightly the higher rates on each, they were so certain that the president would consent to the arrangement that notices were sent to the Democratic conference to be present at 10 o'clock today to approve or disapprove of the report.

The president had other ideas of what the rates should be, however, and he expressed them forcibly in a letter.

He said lumber should not be more than \$1.50 per 1,000 feet for rough, with the differentials fixed by the senate on finished lumber. He declared also that the same rates on gloves and much less than the house rates, would have to be adopted in order to obtain his endorsement.

The President's Demands.

The president also specified that hides must go on the free list, and the house rates on boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather must be reduced. However, too, he thought should be reduced below the house rate, which was advanced by the Dingley duties.

It was not until after the Democratic members had assembled that the White House communication was received. When Senator Aldrich read the letter he called it a Republican ultimatum and an adjoining room. The letter was read to the conference and the minority should be informed that the conference report had not been advanced to a stage where it could be submitted to them for their judgment.

Democrats in Conference.

After the Democrats had reached the corridors they held a little conference of their own. Representative Champ Clark was elected chairman of the conference. He was given a copy of the bill as the conference intended to report it, except the schedules drafted by the president in his letter. The Democrats then went into session.

The minority members were in the conference chamber less than an hour. Representative Griggs said that if the Republicans would consent to put cotton on the free list, the Democrats would show great interest in bringing the conference report to a vote. Many conferees were disposed to grant this request. Representative McCall of Massachusetts protested vigorously on the ground that it would injure the manufacturers in his state which could not compete with the tariff on cotton. He said that it was an agreement that he had made with the Republicans that he would not do such an action.

Hurried To and Fro.

After the Democrats left there followed a series of Representative Ford and Underhill went to the White house and from there to the office of Speaker Cannon and then back to the conference chamber. Later they conferred with a number of northwestern senators who were interested in the lumber question. Speaker Cannon was in the conference room. He has been one of the chief supporters of the house rates on gloves. There was no opportunity to compromise on gloves. The president said the rates must not be advanced beyond the figures named by the senate bill, which are the same as the rates on the Dingley bill. The fact that Schumacher gloves were reduced by the senate from \$1.75 a dozen to \$1.25. These rates were adopted.

The Lumber Rate.

On lumber some concessions were made, a bit of the fact that the president's instructions were complied with to the letter. Rough lumber was made dutiable at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet; finished on one side, \$1.75; finished on two sides or one side planed and tongued and grooved, \$2.10; finished on three sides, \$2.52½; and finished on four sides, \$3.00.

To facilitate Senators Piles and Jones the conferees adopted the senate rate of 10 cents per 1,000 on shingles instead of the house rate of 12½ cents. In order to obtain the support of Senator McPherson, the industries of whose state had been crushed through the reduction of the duty on hides, the reduction in the duties on lumber, and the reduction in the tariff on pig lead in bars, the latter schedule was reconsidered and restored to 2½ cents per pound.

Duty on Tallow.

In view of the action of the conferees in putting hides on the free list a concession also was made to the cattle industry by taking tallow off the free list and making it dutiable at 1½¢ cents per pound.

The rates on hosiery were fixed by increases of 20 per cent in grades valued at \$1.50 and \$2 a dozen pairs. This is an increase over existing rates, but a material decrease from the rates on the Dingley rates. On all other values of hosiery the rates were reduced, re-enacted by the senate.

The minority members of the committee.

Continued on Page 2.

DREN BACK UNDER WALLS OF MELLILA

Spanish Forces Meet With Crushing Defeat at Hands of the Moors.

KILLED AND WOUNDED NUMBER ALMOST 3,000

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL MARINA SHOW THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

Madrid, July 29.—Official dispatches received here today admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and the Spanish forces outside of Mellila on July 27 was a disastrous defeat. The Moors cut off the communications with the Spanish outposts and the main force of the Spaniards was driven back under the walls of the city, where fighting continued desperately.

The Spanish killed and wounded numbered almost 3,000, which takes no account of the men at the advance posts, who evidently were cut off and abandoned to their fate. Mellila is full of wounded men.

General Marina's Report.

The extent of the disaster is plainly apparent from General Marina's dispatch, as given out at the war office today. He says:

"On July 27 the Moors cut the railroad, severing communication with the outposts. Our batteries shelled the Moors, but the advance posts were endangered and they had to be abandoned. The situation at Mellila is grave, despite the desperate bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city."

"Our losses in the engagement were General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenants, colonels, five captains and many officers and subalterns, and about 1,000 men. The wounded number at least 1,500, including many officers. The hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. Two generals were mortally wounded."

The Truth Admitted.

That a great battle had been fought between the Spanish troops and the Moors is now officially admitted from Madrid for the first time. The extent of the engagement was at first minimized in Spain, in an effort to pacify public opinion, and dispatches concerning the battle were rigorously censored. Early reports gave the losses at a few hundred. The official admission today that the killed and wounded reached 3,000 gives the battle the importance of real warfare, the casualties being far greater than in any engagement of the Spanish-American war, and exceeding some of the most stubborn fighting of the Russo-Japanese war.

WORST IS FEARED.

French Officers Believe Spaniards Suffered Decisive Defeat.

Paris, July 29.—French army officers familiar with the topography of the Rif country consider that the official report of the Spanish defeat by Moors at Mellila spells complete disaster and they would expect that if the next news told of the fall of the city.

They say that the tribesmen evidently succeeded in their tactics, which they twice tried unsuccessfully, of descending from Mount Gurugu and cutting in half the Spanish front, which was four miles long, extending from the land fort at Mellila to the extreme left at Mount Atalayou, a promontory on the shore of the Marchica bay.

The Spanish left probably was cut off without communication with the main body bent on fighting the battle with desperation under the walls of the city.

Alhucemas Attacked.

Alhucemas, Morocco, Wednesday, July 29.—An army of 6,000 Moors is now attacking this place. Alhucemas is a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain. It is situated in the Mediterranean five miles southeast of Cape Morro.

More Troops Sent.

Gibraltar, July 29.—Six battalions of Spanish troops from the Algeiras and neighboring garrisons embarked on steamers today and departed for Mellila. The morale of the troops is described as being excellent.

WILL MOVE TO TEXAS.

W. J. Bryan Does Not Want to Be Senator From Nebraska.

Bellefontaine, O., July 29.—William Jennings is to move to Texas. He said today in the course of an interview preceding the delivery of a lecture, he declared he intended to move to Texas following a South American tour, on which he will start this fall.

"I am not to seek election to the senate from Nebraska," he said. "I am not going to be a Nebraskan, for I am going to move to Texas. I expect to continue in politics in Texas."

Story Denied.

Chicago, July 29.—William J. Bryan, who arrived here today, denied the rumor that he is going to leave Nebraska and make his home in Texas.

"I have been annoyed by questions of this sort ever since I bought a little farm in Texas," said Mr. Bryan. "I will make a winter home there, perhaps, but positively I have no intention of leaving Lincoln or Nebraska."

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.

Chicago, July 29.—Mrs. Parker Winfield Kerr of this city was killed tonight near Libertyville, Ill., when an automobile in which she was riding overturned in a ditch. The automobile gave a great jump and turned turtle. Mrs. Kerr was crushed and died in a few minutes. The driver was seriously hurt.



Taft—"What are you bringing him around here for, in that condition?"

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT AT LAST ANOTHER RIOT AT PITTSBURG

Government and Truckee Electric Company Agree on Lake Tahoe Waters.

Washington, July 29.—After negotiations which have continued unsuccessfully for several years between the government and the Truckee Electric company for the use of the storage water in Lake Tahoe for irrigating the Truckee-Carson irrigation project in Nevada, it is believed an amicable settlement shortly will be reached. A contract for the use of the waters has been drawn up and only requires the approval of certain technicalities before being signed by the secretary of the interior.

Details of Agreement.

San Francisco, July 29.—As understood here, the agreement between the government and the Truckee River General Electric corporation provides that the reclamation service will gain control of water necessary to complete one of the federal irrigation schemes, and that the electric company, which is headed by W. P. Hammond, will be given in return perpetual rights for power plants in the vast Lake Tahoe and Truckee river watersheds.

William Kent, a Marin county capitalist, who recently donated a famous redwood grove to the state, has protested against the change proposed and has attempted to have the matter brought to the attention of President Taft. Mr. Kent, who claims to have investigated the subject, believed that the beauty of Lake Tahoe, one of the famous inland resorts of western America, will be endangered by the advent of commercial promoters.

Contract Signed.

A. E. Boynton, secretary of the Truckee River General Electric company, stated today that he had signed a contract, since forwarded to Washington for signature by the officials of the reclamation service. He said:

"The government has expended \$4,000,000 on the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, which will ultimately reclaim 130,000 acres of land, but the government does not control the dam site, and consequently is not in position to regulate the flow of water necessary for purposes of irrigation. By the terms of this contract the reclamation service will control the dam site, and Mr. Kent, who his associates are obtaining privileges they deem of value to them."

CABINET RESIGNS.

Troubles of Government of Cuba Reach a Climax.

Havana, July 29.—The cabinet crisis which for some time has been impending reached a climax this afternoon, when all the ministers and the presidential secretary resigned.

The action of the cabinet was taken after a conference with the avowed purpose of expressing loyalty to the president and relieving him of the embarrassment of making removals.

According to rumors Louis Octavio Di Vito of the department of justice will be succeeded by Ramiro Cabrera, Nicolas Alberdi, secretary of the interior, by General Machado, now inspector general of the armed forces, Dr. Manuel Dufour, secretary of sanitation, by Senator Alberdi, and Postmaster General Nodari by Senator Morua Delgado.

HEAT WAVE IN EAST.

Chicago, July 29.—A minimum temperature of 32 degrees was reached here today. A storm in the afternoon brought relief. The wind reached a velocity of 42 miles an hour and caused great damage to property. Two people were killed by lightning and two died from heat.

Kansas City, July 29.—Today was one of the hottest this year, the thermometer reaching 91. There were two heat prostrations. A severe thunderstorm late tonight brought relief.

New York, July 29.—Two deaths were caused by heat prostration here today, although the average temperature was only 75.

BLERIOT WOULD TAKE A CHANCE

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Has Offered \$25,000 for Aeroplane Race.

Paris, July 29.—Louis Blériot appeared greatly pleased when informed by the Associated Press today that the officials of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition had offered \$25,000 for an aeroplane race between him and the Wright brothers. He said:

"If either of the Wrights challenges me under the Seattle conditions I shall immediately accept."

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—When shown the statement of Blériot, the French aviator, that he would be willing to enter a contest with the Wright brothers at the exposition grounds, Joseph Collins of the committee of special events at the exposition said:

"As yet we have heard nothing directly from any of the aviators, and I fear that they did not receive our telegram, which was sent to New York with instructions that they be forwarded to the different aviators. I am glad to learn that Blériot is willing to enter the contest, and tomorrow we shall cable him direct, reiterating our offer."

The matter will be placed before the executive committee, and an appropriation of \$25,000 will be set aside to provide for the prize. The exposition management is in earnest in its offer, and we will take steps immediately to get into direct communication with M. Blériot and the Wright brothers in an effort to bring them together in a series of races to be held any time between now and the end of September, under conditions which the exposition management will impose."

Mr. Collins tonight sent the following telegram to Louis Blériot at Paris:

"Will you enter contest with Wright brothers for \$25,000 prize at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition grounds in Seattle?"

The following message was sent to the Wright brothers, care of the war department:

"Will you enter series of races on Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition grounds with Louis Blériot if the exposition management offers prize of \$25,000?"

Asked concerning the conditions that would be imposed by the exposition management, Mr. Collins said that the conditions for the races drawn up by experts familiar with aviation. The management, however, will require that five races be held, the prize to go to the winner of three.

FOUR VOTES TO THE GOOD.

P. W. Flynn Escapes Being Expelled by Federation of Miners.

Denver, July 29.—By a margin of four votes P. W. Flynn of the Butte local No. 1 today won his fight for acquittal on charges made against him of "conducting a strike" by a member of the Western Federation of Miners.

The charges grew out of remarks Flynn is alleged to have made concerning the officers of the federation. Tried by the local, he was acquitted, but later this verdict was reversed by the executive board. Flynn carried the case to the convention. After a lengthy and heated discussion the vote resulted in Flynn's acquittal, 153 to 149.

UNIT RULE TO BE APPLIED.

Newport News, Va., July 29.—The prohibitionists gained a decided victory in the state Republican convention today when they forced the adoption by a vote of 700 to 210 of an amendment providing for the application of the unit rule in counties and cities on all elections on the liquor question.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—Three children were drowned and twenty-two houses were washed away by a cloudburst at Lagos, Mexico, according to advices received here tonight. A terrific hailstorm killed hundreds of goats and destroyed crops. Four inches of hail fell.

REPORT SAYS SUT. THOMAS WILL NOT DO

At Other Places in Catalonia the People Continue to Erect Barricades.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN DESPERATE PLIGHT

WAR IN MOROCCO AND UPRISING OF REPUBLICANS AT HOME —DARK OUTLOOK.

London, July 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there is a persistent rumor circulating in Spain that Don Jaime, the pretender, is about to issue an address to the powers and a manifesto to the Spanish people, maintaining his claim to the Spanish throne.

Madrid, July 29.—It was officially announced tonight that the cavalry at Barcelona succeeded today in driving into St. Martin square the principal bands of revolutionists against whom the artillery opened fire, causing great losses. The survivors surrendered.

The official statement further says that the revolutionists in the villages near Barcelona.

Premier Maura announced tonight this favorable report from Barcelona: "The arrival of reinforcements," said the premier, "will permit the suppression of outbreaks."

Situation Gloomy Enough.

Throughout the day, however, advices indicated that the disturbances in Catalonia were as serious as ever, although the government has succeeded in getting troops through to certain of the disaffected points. The lines of communication which had been cut everywhere in Catalonia have in part been opened.

In Madrid and other cities there have been loud mutterings and the serious situation in Morocco gave an opportunity for being of the revolutionists at Catalonia in protest against the sending of other troops.

The recruiting system has served to increase the dissatisfaction of the people. All Spaniards 30 years old must report for military service, but the recruits manage to be excused. If in subsequent drawings by lot, however, they are unfortunate, they can buy exemption for \$20. Only the poor people, therefore, have to serve.

When the war broke out in Morocco the government with nominal strength of 300 men had only 200 to fill the gap, and not only were the reserves on leave recalled, but July 28 the next year's recruits were called out. The soldiers insist that the only fair way is a compulsory service which takes rich and poor alike.

"Besides," say the men, "they are sending us like dogs to be killed in Africa to please the bankers."

Awful Carnage.

Thus, according to official advices, the situation in Catalonia has become a great sacrifice of life. After fighting desperately and successfully for a long time the revolutionists have been gradually driven to St. Martin square, where they found themselves entrapped. Heavy detachments of artillery and cavalry came up and surrounded them.

The artillery immediately opened fire, mowing down the revolutionists, who were not only shot and wounded, but also killed. Those of the insurgents who were not killed or seriously wounded threw down their arms and surrendered.

The insurrection continues in the neighboring villages, whether the troops are improved or not.

At the outbreak of the revolution, the soldiers are under orders to spare none who attempt to resist.

MADRID RENT BY FEAR.

Impossible to Foretell Result of Revolutionary Outbreak.

Madrid, July 29.—Spain tonight is rent by two fears—the fate of the army in Morocco and the situation in the Mediterranean provinces in Catalonia.

The revolutionists have been driven to the very walls of the city itself. News from Barcelona, the center of the revolutionary outbreaks, is extremely gloomy. The situation is described as being a serious check. Three thousand soldiers have either been slain or wounded. The Moorish forces, however, have been strengthened by the arrival of over a thousand additional tribesmen and the official judgment that 75,000 Spanish troops are needed to overcome the tribesmen would indicate that the Mellila army of Spain is in sore straits.

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